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HISTORY

OF

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

WITH

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW
BUILDINGS.



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—
1893.

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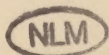
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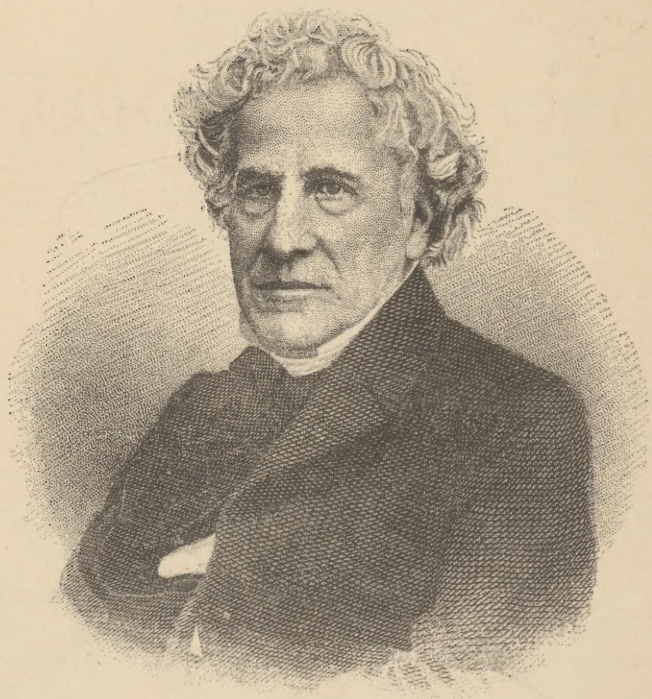
History of

St. Luke's Hospital.

with a description of

the New Building.

New York
1893



REV. DR. MUHLENBERG.

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3d Assistant.

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House Surgeon.

PHILIP D. BUNCE, M.D.

1st Assistant.

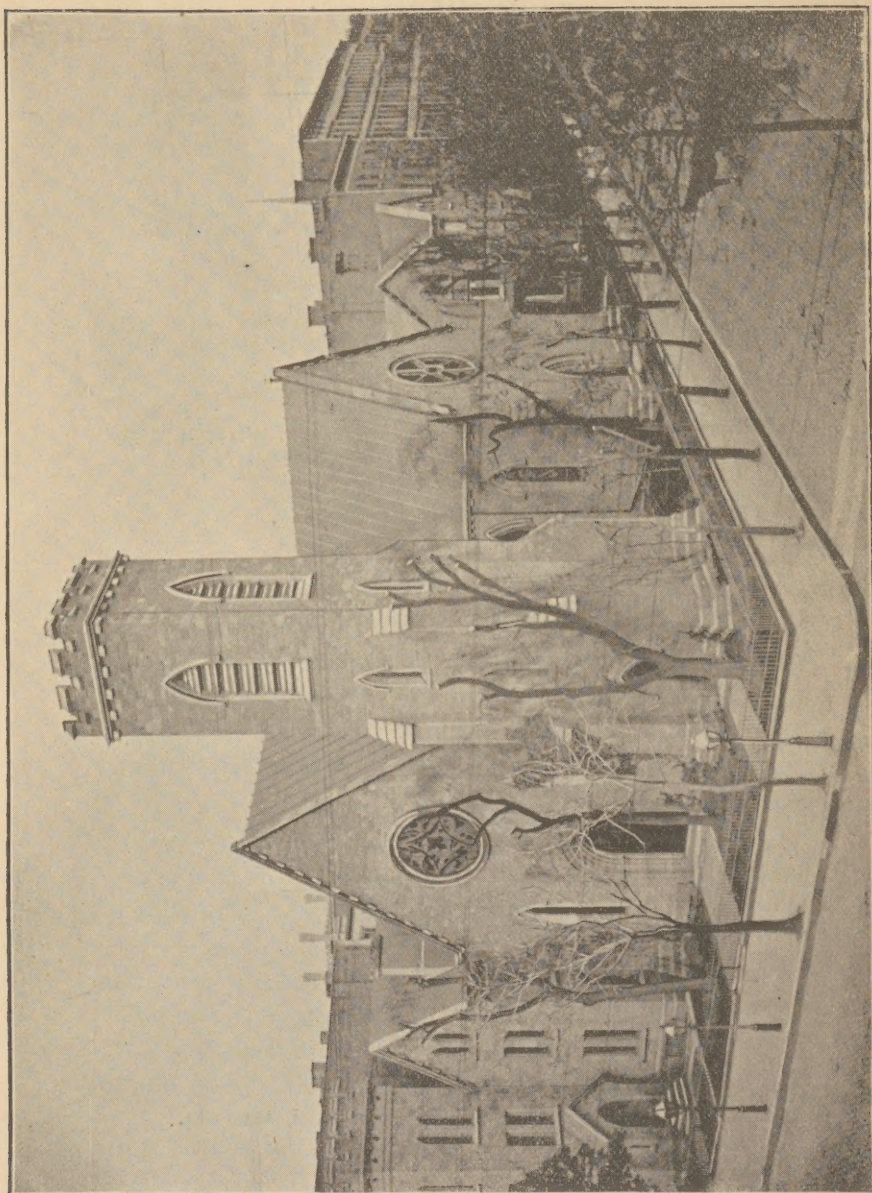
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2d Assistant.

K. WALTON MARTIN, M.D.

3d Assistant.

EDWARD H. ROGERS, M.D.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.

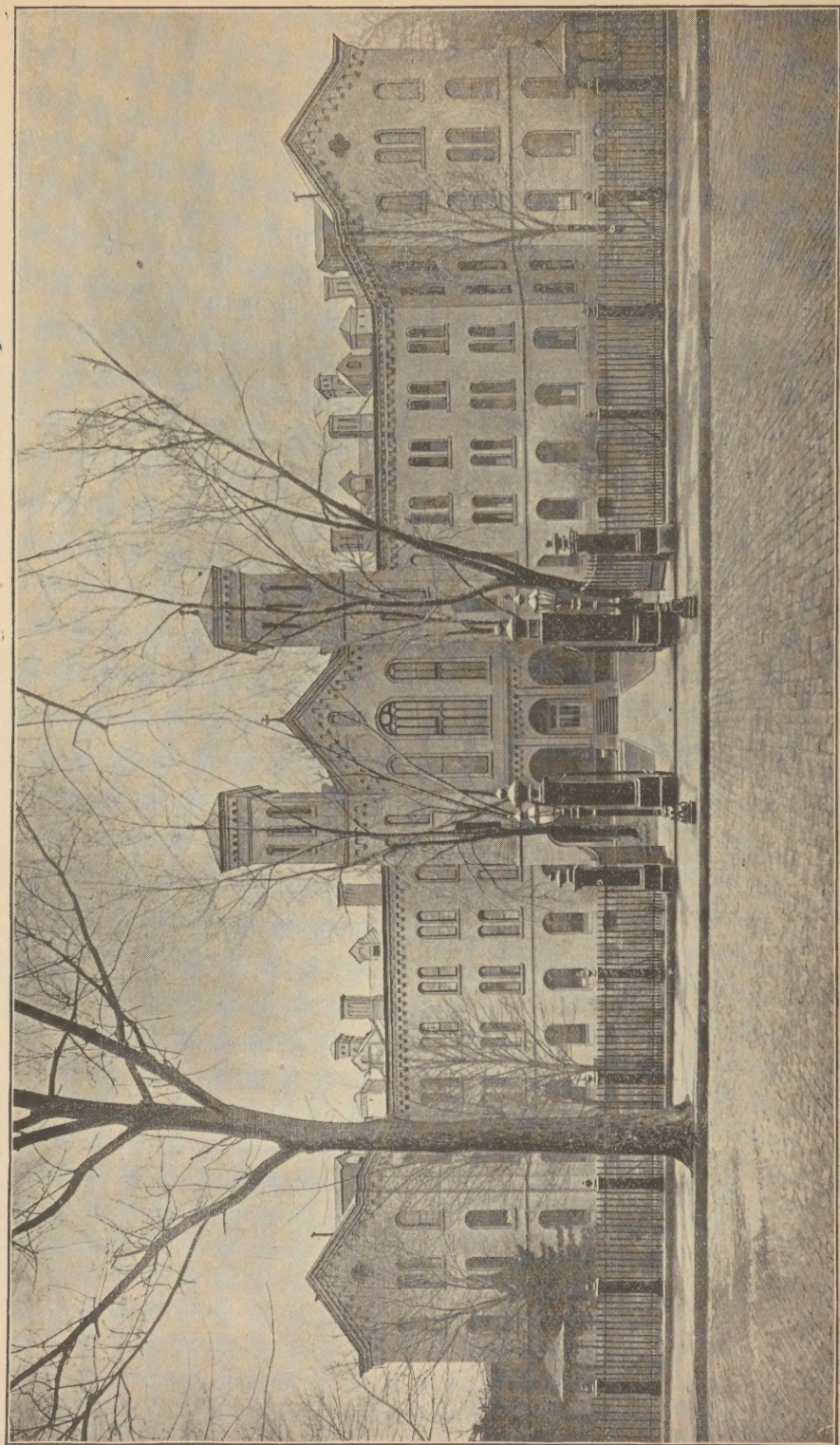
HISTORY OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

ST. LUKE'S represents the earliest effort of the Episcopal Church to provide a general hospital for the sick poor, without distinction of race or creed.

The thought was conceived by Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D., while rector of the Church of the Holy Communion. This thought was first expressed in an address to his own congregation on St. Luke's day, 1846, in which he named his ideal hospital St. Luke's, for "the beloved physician," and devoted one-half the offertory, the sum of \$15, toward its erection. The spirit of the man is shown by his reply to a question asked of him that day: "Doctor, when do you expect your hospital to be built?" "Never! unless I begin." He was soon after encouraged by a gift of \$1,000 from Mrs. Lindley Hoffman, a member of the Church of the Holy Communion. Other large gifts followed from other parishioners.

An "Appeal for a Church Hospital" was made, by request, in other parishes. The Doctor's enthusiasm, and the evident need of the city, kindled the flame of charity in other hearts, and Dr. Muhlenberg was soon surrounded by a noble band of fellow-workers.

On All-Saints' day, 1845, the first "Sister" of the Anglican Church had been received as "Sister of the Holy Communion," who consecrated her life to the work. Such men as Robert B. Minturn, John H. Swift, Murray Hoff-



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

man, and others, offered their money, their time, and their business talent in forwarding the project.

In 1850, the Hospital was incorporated. While searching for a site the managers learned of the earnest but unsuccessful effort of the Rev. Moses Marcus, of the Free Anglo-American Church of St. George the Martyr, to establish a hospital for British emigrants. A small sum of money had been collected, and, supported by a claim of Trinity Church against the city, a lien on certain land had been secured, on condition that the Hospital should be erected within a definite term of years. This term was about to expire, when, by an arrangement satisfactory to all concerned, the effort to establish St. George's Hospital was merged in the movement which founded St. Luke's. The corner-stone of St. Luke's Hospital was laid by Bishop Wainright, May 6, 1854.

On Ascension day, 1857, the Hospital Chapel was opened with appropriate services; the sermon on the occasion being preached by the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D. Divine service was held regularly each Lord's day, while the wards were being made ready for occupancy.

The Hospital work was really begun in 1853 by the Sisters of the Holy Communion, in a rear building near the Church, from whence it was transferred to an infirmary adjoining the Sisters' house. In these quarters over 200 patients were treated before the Hospital was completed. On May 11th, 1858, three sisters and nine patients moved into their new quarters. During the summer of 1859 the institution became the abode of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, and until his death, April 8, 1877, he resided there, and, as

Pastor and Superintendent, gave impetus and direction to the administration of the Hospital.

He had clear convictions, and a strength of will which impressed them as permanent and living principles upon the institution. He believed that the Hospital, in all its departments, should practically manifest to the patients the Christian charity which was appealed to for its support. He was radically opposed to institutionalism which subordinates charity to the patient, either to the experiments of science or to the assumptions of officialism. His patients were to be treated as "guests of the Church," having souls to be saved from sin, as well as bodies to be cured of disease. He adopted as the motto of the Hospital, which he impressed upon its corporate seal, the words: "*Corpus sanare; Animam salvare*,"—to cure the body; to save the soul. In carrying out these principles he believed that power should be commensurate with responsibility.

His convictions, toward the end of his life, were embodied in a code of Household law, which, amplified by subsequent experience, has always guided its administration. On November 1, 1877, the Rev. George S. Baker, formerly a Chaplain of the institution, succeeded the venerated founder as Pastor and Superintendent, with Mrs. Baker as House Mother.

The doors of the Hospital never have been closed to suitable and needy applicants for relief, whose diseases were acute, curable, and non-contagious." The Chapel and ward services are daily held, while business honor has always been maintained by carefully selected Officers and Boards of Management in making full and accurate reports of the work to the public. Many of the most noted physicians and sur-

geons of New York have given freely their services in the wards of St. Luke's and have acquired by their skillful work there, much of their fame; and an ever increasing number of generous benefactors, have by gifts, legacies, and the endowment of beds, aided in supporting the institution.

On July 1 1888, a Training School for Nurses was established.

On June 1, 1891, in response to an application of the Trustees of the House of Rest for Consumptives, St. Luke's Hospital accepted their property in Tremont, and assumed their work, and now provide, in a separate department of the Hospital, for 42 consumptive patients.

It has been the consistent effort of the Managers of St. Luke's Hospital to maintain, control, and develop the institution upon the wise principles enunciated by the founder, and their efforts have been ably and cordially seconded by all connected with the administration of the trust. It is a *charitable* institution. The endeavor of the Management has been to secure to the individual patients, that consideration of individual rights, and that personal kindness and courtesy which they might expect in their own homes, if they were paying for the services rendered.

While the largest scope is given to doctors and nurses of the Staff, in doing their best scientific work, it is a principle perpetually recognized, that no claims of scientific investigation or instruction are to be allowed to transcend the limits of the greatest charity and consideration for the individual patient.

St. Luke's Hospital is a *Church* institution, and the daily religious services of the house and the continual reiteration of the afore-named principles in practical application, have

secured to this institution a remarkable immunity from a cold, hard and selfish spirit of institutionalism.

Among the 36,050 patients who have been treated in the institution from its opening to the 18th of October, 1892, there have been representatives of almost every nation, color and creed. 38½% of the patients have been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which the institution looks mainly for its support. 33% have been connected with other Protestant bodies. 27½% have been connected with the Roman Catholic Communion, and 1% of them were Hebrews.

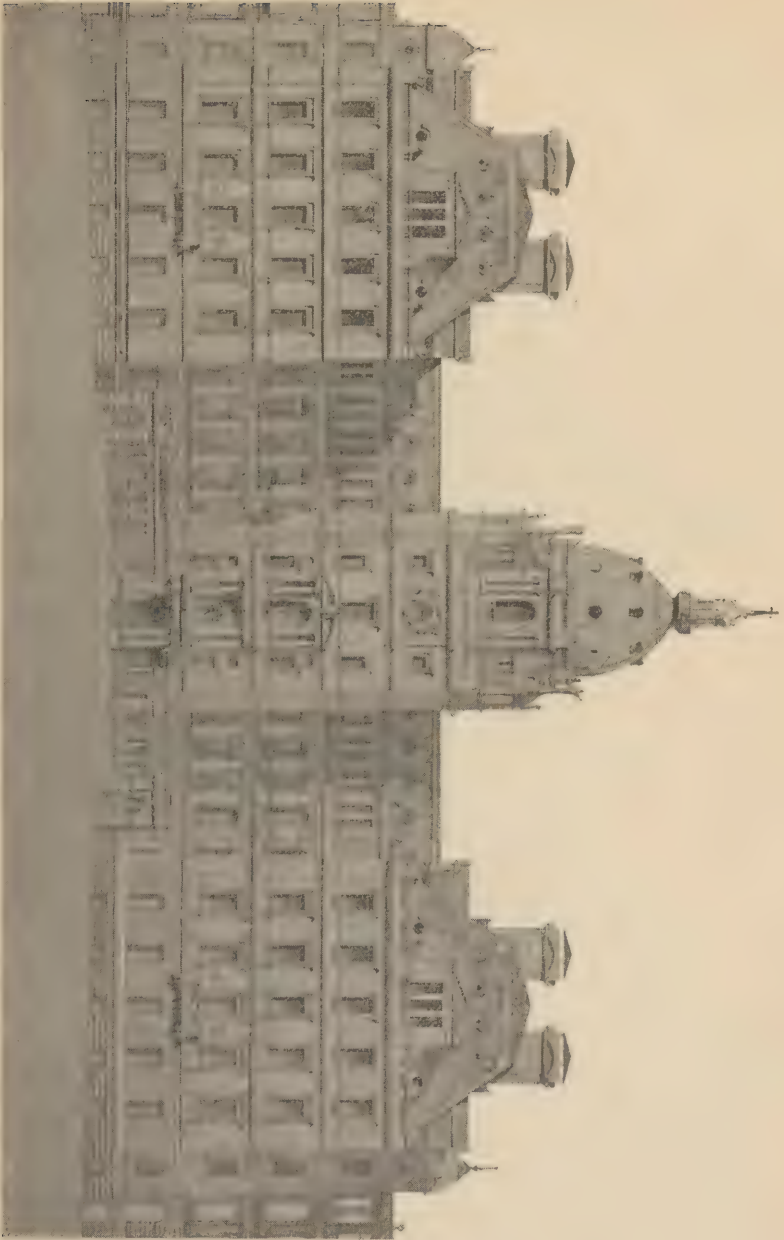
The religious work of the House, while conducted according to the forms of the Episcopal Church, never has aimed so much at proselytism, as to build up the faith in individual souls, by personal ministration, by the spirit in which this charity is administered, by the daily services of worship, and by the simple presentation of the essential truths of Christianity as this Church has received the same.

This Hospital has made large contributions by its work to the store of scientific knowledge, and has trained a large number of skilled workers, who, as clergymen, doctors, and as nurses, are now ministering to the wants of the community.

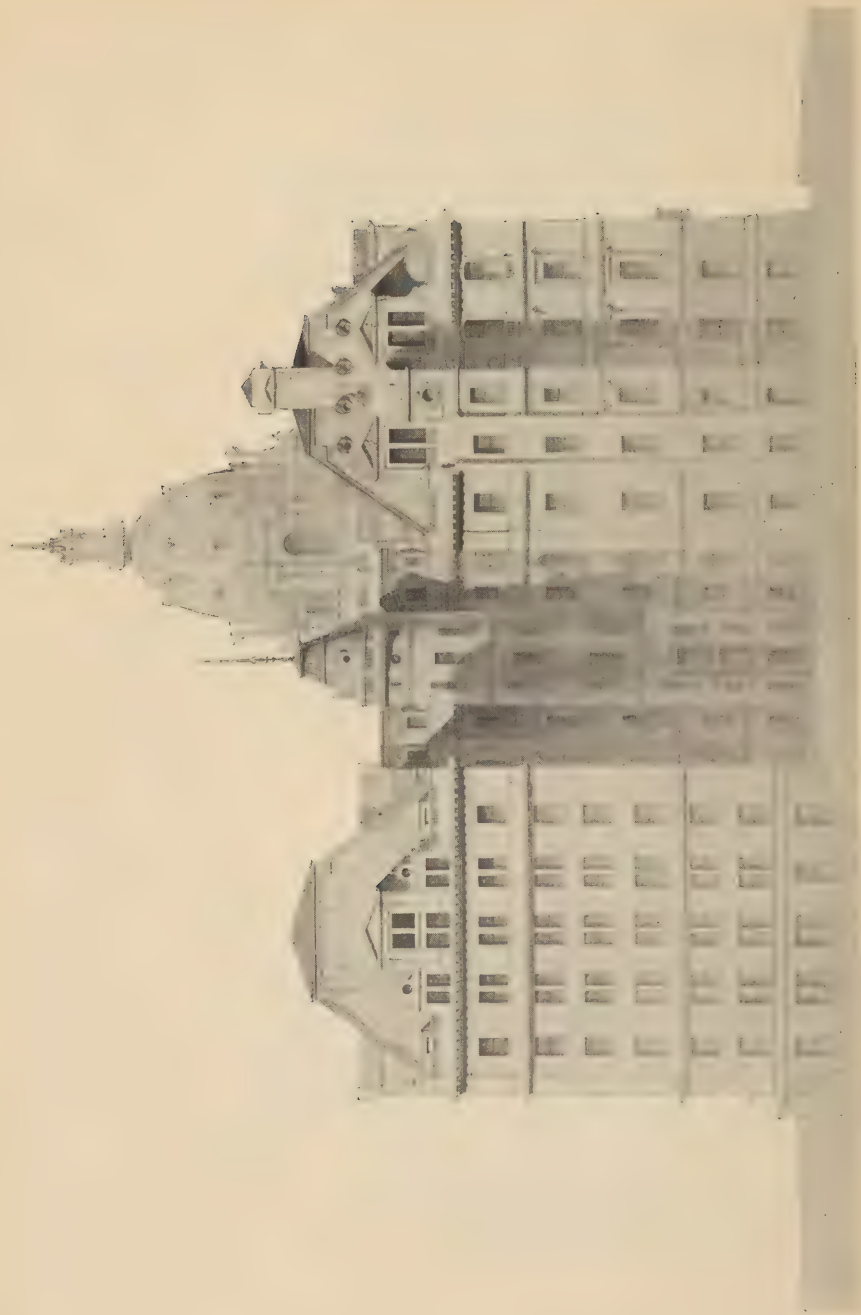
About eighty young men have graduated, after service upon the House Staff.

Many women who once served in the wards of St. Luke's as Sisters, or as Nurses, are now the Administrative heads of similar institutions of charity.

Although the Training School for Nurses graduated its first class in 1890, thirty-two have already been sent forth with their diplomas, and are well maintaining the reputation of the School by their skillful work.



FRONT ELEVATION ON 137TH STREET; MUHLENBERG PAVILION IN CENTRE, MINTURN PAVILION TO THE RIGHT, NORRIE PAVILION TO THE LEFT.

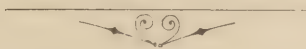


WESTERN ELEVATION: MUHLENBERG PAVILION IN CENTRE NORRIE PAVILION TO THE RIGHT, VANDERBILT PAVILION TO THE LEFT.

The number of patients treated has steadily increased, and the means of supporting this large charity has been generously furnished by an appreciative public.

The building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth St., proving inadequate to accommodate the growing work, on February 19, 1892, a new site was purchased between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, and an hospital, 'thoroughly fire-proof and fitted with every modern appliance for the most scientific treatment of disease is now being erected under the superintendence of Mr. Ernest Flagg, Architect. The Administration Building, and sufficient pavilions to accommodate about 300 patients will be built at first, and other pavilions will be added as the money is furnished, and as the needs of the work require.

It is expected that the total accommodation of the Hospital when finally completed, will be for 600 patients. The new Hospital will be directly north of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.



DESCRIPTION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL AS IT WILL BE WHEN COMPLETED.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

St. Luke's Hospital, if the entire plan is carried out as projected, will consist of nine semi-detached buildings, four on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and four on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, with the Administration Buildings in the centre, running through from street to street. The principal front will be towards One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, adjacent to the cathedral grounds. One corner of each of the two pavilions nearest the Administration Building will touch a corner of it, and the connection between them is at this juncture through passages running from the Administration Building in diagonal directions. Where these passages pass from one building to another there are open arches on each side, thus giving fresh air cut-offs; the connection between the Administration Building and the corresponding pavilions on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street are arranged in the same way. These latter are separated from the pavilions on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street by fifty feet. The One Hundred and Fourteenth Street section of the Administration Building is connected with the front portion by bridge-like constructions at certain floors.

CIRCULATION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

It will be seen from the foregoing, there will be free circulation of light and air around every building on each of its four sides; also that there can be no possibility of the direct circulation of air from one building to another.

PORTION TO BE
BUILT NOW.

Of the nine buildings which will compose the group when completed, it is proposed now to construct four or five, leaving the rest to be added in the future as the needs of the institution require them and the means are provided. Those to be built now are the two sections of the Administration Building, the Minturn Pavilion to the east on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and the Norrie Pavilion to the west. Also the Vanderbilt Pavilion, or Nurses' Home, on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to the west of the Administration Building, and, perhaps, the Private Patients' Pavilion to the east of it.

In the centre of the South façade of the Administration Building, and projecting somewhat into the court, stands the tower dominating the whole group and indicating the location of the Chapel behind it.

The tower, like all the rest, is designed in the renaissance style of the modern French school. It measures 180 feet from the level of the curb to the top of the cross. In the base of the tower is the main entrance of the Hospital preceded by a porch and porte-cochere. Projecting from the porch, two semi-circular colonnades following the drive afford approaches for pedestrians from the street. At the angles of the tower are bold buttresses crowned by canopies, on each of which stands a statue representing one of the four evangelists. The central part of the tower rises higher, and is in the form of a domed octagon supporting a lantern.

Upon entering the building the first object to strike the eye of the visitor is the chancel end of the Chapel directly in front of him and nearly 150 feet distant. After passing the outer vestibule one finds

CHAPEL.



FRONT ELEVATION ON 113TH STREET



IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

himself in a large entrance hall, measuring about 30 by 70 feet, near the end of which is a broad flight of steps to the Chapel, which is raised six feet above the hall, from which it is separated by a screen of plate-glass; the interior, while visible from the hall, will, from the elevation of its floor, its greater height, and the separating screen, appear sufficiently removed from the ordinary traffic of the hallway to be in keeping with its sacred character.

This beautiful vista from the entrance will not only be a striking feature in itself, but one calculated to impress all with the religious character of the institution.

The Chapel is 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 34 feet high. The entire end, opposite the entrance, is occupied by the altar, reredos, and great window. The chancel is raised by two steps, and the altar is five steps above the general level. The altar and reredos are to be made of white marble.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The entrance hallway of the Administration Building is traversed by a corridor which runs through the building from east to west, connecting the main staircases and elevators. This corridor is repeated on every floor; it is lighted at each end by five windows which follow the rise of the stairs, partly contained in semi-circular projections which appear as turrets from the outside. The elevators are very large, so as to admit easily stretchers and wheel-chairs for the sick. At the staircases, both at the east and west, the main corridor branches off in diagonal directions to the outlying pavilions. The ground floor of the Administration Building is devoted to offices, reception rooms, and the Managers' Board Room.

On the first three floors above are the children's
CHILDREN'S wards, occupying, with their dependencies, the
WARDS. whole southern portion of the Administration
Building. The wards proper occupy the tower; the de-
pendencies, consisting of a nurse's room, quiet room, poul-
tice room, dining room, pantry, bath room, etc., for each
ward are at either side. In the northern portion
LIBRARY. of the building on the second floor is placed the
hospital library and the doctors' general office.
Over these, in two mezzanine stories, are bedrooms for the
house staff.

On the fourth floor is the main serving
DINING ROOM FOR DOC- room, adjoining which is a dining-
TORS AND OFFICERS. room for doctors, and one for officers.

OPERATING ROOMS. The whole fifth floor of the Administra-
tion Building is devoted to the operating
rooms and their dependencies. The main operating room,
or amphitheatre, occupies the tower, and has a high domed
ceiling supported by columns, and is of a commanding ap-
pearance. Connecting with it is a visitors' waiting and cloak
room. There is a septic operating room, and a private
operating room. All the operating rooms are provided with
the necessary etherizing, instrument and nurses' rooms.
There is also a small ward, and there are several private
rooms for the treatment of severe cases after operation;
rooms for the sterilizing of dressings, the keeping of band-
ages, for pathological examinations and for photography are
also provided; also toilet-rooms, lavatories, etc.

In the basement of this building is the ac-
ACCIDENT WARD. cident ward, with dependencies; also trunk
rooms, store rooms, etc.

CHAPEL BUILDING.

The northern section of the Administration Building, or Chapel Building, faces on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, from which street a driveway leads around it. In the basement, and extending under the driveway, is the engineers' department, consisting of a boiler room, machine room, carpenter shop, room for dynamos, pump-room, garbage-burning room, etc. The vaults for the storage of coal are under the sidewalk on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

On the first story is the receiving room, the STEWARD. store for kitchen supplies, an office and bedroom for the steward, various bedrooms for orderlies, and a lecture room for doctors and nurses. It also contains a large vestibule and staircase to the Chapel to be used in case of funerals, so that they need not pass through the main entrance on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The second story contains suites of apartments OFFICERS' APARTMENTS. for the Chaplain and Assistant Pastor and Superintendent. On the third, fourth and fifth floors are doctors' and clerks' rooms. On the latter floor is a large sitting room for the Attending Staff, and also the Medical Library.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 114th ST. AND 113th ST. BUILDINGS. All the buildings on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street have lower ceilings than those on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, there being three stories in these buildings to two in the others. As the buildings on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street contain no wards, there is not the same necessity for high ceilings, and a

great deal of space is saved by this arrangement. These buildings are of the same height as those on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, but they have seven main stories against five in the latter. The second and fourth floors of the southern buildings are on a level with the third and fifth floors of the northern ones.

KITCHEN DE-
PARTMENT.

The kitchen department has been placed on the sixth floor of the rear Administration Building, and thus brought on a level with the main serving room on the fourth floor of the front Administration Building, with which it is connected by an enclosed bridge; a separate staircase and elevator also connects it with the steward's office, main store room for kitchen supplies, and receiving room on the first floor. Attached to the kitchen is a bakery, small kitchen for the training of nurses, store room, refrigerator room, sculleries, etc. Food is sent to the patients of the various wards in warming-cans by means of small cars with rubber wheels, which are raised from one floor to another by an elevator provided for the purpose. On the first floor above the kitchen are the dining rooms, serving rooms, etc., for the male and female help.

WARD PAVIL-
IONS.

These naturally are the most important parts of the institution, and to them, in planning, the first consideration was given. Upon the proper location, lighting, and ventilating of the wards depends the success or failure of the plan. To this end all else was made subservient.

REQUISITES
OF AN IDEAL
WARD.

The requisites of a ward as nearly perfect as possible were taken to be as follows:

It must have light on three sides.

It must have sun on three sides during at least some portion of the day.

It must be located with respect to other portions of the structure and surrounding structures in such a way that sun freely can enter the windows on all three sides.

It must have the greatest possible amount of southern exposure; It must have natural cross-ventilation from east to west and from north to south. There must be a complete circulation of air around it and its dependencies at all times. There must be no possibility of the direct-circulating of air from it to any other ward, or from any other ward to it by means of corridors, stairways, shafts, etc. Attached to it must be convenient and proper ward dependencies.

In addition to the above, certain groups of wards must be capable of being cut off and completely isolated from the rest of the establishment when necessary, and the ward pavilions must be placed with respect to themselves and to the Administrative portion so as to admit of convenient and economical administration. This feature is lacking in almost all large hospitals on the pavilion plan. Economy of administration is generally sacrificed to attain the other requisites. The expedient of widely separating the wards is resorted to instead of the more difficult way of reaching the same result by an ingenious arrangement of the parts.

These requisites having been laid down as a basis, the establishment was planned to conform therewith, and does so conform in all respects.

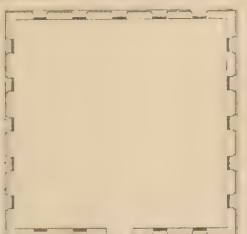
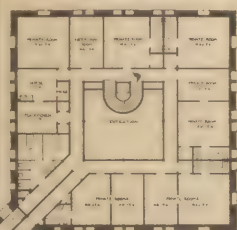
Each main floor of the ward pavilions on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street contains a ward of twenty beds with its dependencies.

The ward occupies the southern half of the floor,
THE WARDS. and the dependencies the northern. Each ward
has windows to the south, east, and west; it
thus has sun all day when there is any. Moreover, the
pavilions are placed with respect to themselves and the rest
of the establishment, so that the sun's rays are not obstructed
but can enter every window freely.

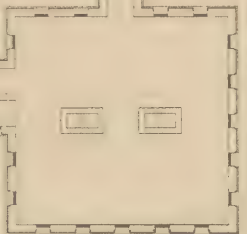
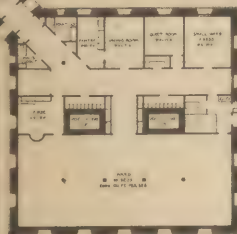
The long side of the wards face the south; indeed, the
whole southern frontage of the Hospital, with the exception
of the ground and fifth floors of the Administration Build-
ing, is given up to wards.

**NATURAL VENTILA-
TION.** The wards and the dependencies being
located in blocks with open air on four
sides, there is natural cross-ventilation
throughout in every direction, and the air can also circulate
freely around them, the connecting passages being open as
explained above. The staircases in the Administration
Building are placed so as to be within easy access from the
Norrie and Minturn Pavilions, which are those nearest to it
on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. A staircase in the
arcade connecting the pavilions on Morningside Avenue
serves for them and there is a corresponding staircase be-
tween the pavilions and Amsterdam Avenue. The ward
pavilions contain no stairs, wells, or shafts, so there can be
no direct circulation of air from one floor to another;
neither can there be direct circulating through corridors
owing to the fresh air cut-off between each building, which
arrangement also admits of the isolation of
**POSSIBILITY OF
ISOLATION.** certain parts or groups of wards. Each ward
has an ante-room, a nurses' room with a win-
dow from which can be seen the whole interior of the ward.

PRIVATE PATIENTS
PAVILION



MINTURN PAVILION
FOR WOMEN



WARD DEPENDENCIES. The bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets are of easy access from the ward without crossing any corridors; the water-closets are located in a small turret so that they are entirely outside of the building proper and subject to a cross-current of air, and have also artificial exhaust ventilating, independent of that provided for the ward.

Back of the ward runs a corridor with windows at both ends, separating it from the other ward dependencies, which consist of a dining room, pantry, or small kitchen for special cooking, small ward of two beds for special cases, a quiet room for delirious patients, reception room for patients' friends, poultice room, chambermaid's closet, and store rooms for patients' clothes, linen, blankets, etc.

The general arrangement of the ward pavilions is alike; the westerly pavilions are for men and the easterly ones are for women. The first, second, third, and fourth stories of each ward pavilion contain each one ward, two are for medical and two for surgical cases. The fifth floor of each pavilion contains two wards, one of six and the other of ten beds with separate dependencies. The basement of these buildings are practically all above ground.

MEN-SERVANTS' QUARTERS. The Minturn Pavilion contains sleeping rooms in the basement for men-servants. In the basement of the Norrie Pavilion is the out-patients' department or dispensary. It has a large waiting-room, four general examining rooms, a gynæcological examining-room, operating-room for slight cases, special room for the treatment of eye, ear, and throat cases, rooms for medicated air, and the general drug-room of the Hospital.

VANDERBILT PAVILION.

The Vanderbilt Pavilion, containing the
NURSES' HOME. Nurses' Home, is directly back of the Norrie
Pavilion, to which it corresponds in size, but
not in the number of stories.

On the ground floor are the parlors, reception rooms,
dining-room, and pantry. Head nurses' and matrons' bed-
rooms, and sitting rooms, and lavatories and bedroom.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth stories each
contain twenty separate bedrooms for nurses, or one hun-
dred in all. On each floor are four bath-rooms, a lavatory,
water-closets, etc. The building is provided with a separate
staircase and elevator. There are means of connecting each
floor with the Administration Building if desired.

FEMALE SERVANTS'
QUARTERS.

On the seventh floor, to which the stair-
case and elevator in this building does
not extend, are accommodations for forty
female servants. Access to this floor is by the Administra-
tion Building.

On the eighth floor is a solarium for female
SOLARIUM. patients. In the basement is the laundry, which
is directly connected with the rinsing room,
sterilizing and disinfecting rooms under the driveway at the
rear of the Front Administration Building.

SOILED LINEN
ELEVATOR.

In the Front Administration Building a special
elevator has been provided for soiled linen,
which will be collected from the wards in gal-
vanized iron receptacles, on cars similar to those used for
carrying food. These are sent by the elevator direct to the

soiled linen room in the basement; from there the linen passes by a continuous route through the sterilizing and rinsing-room to the sorting-room, thence to the machine-room, thence through the drying-room to the mangling-room, sorting-room, linen repair-room, to the room for the storage of clean linen, whence it is distributed through the house by means of a service elevator.

In clear weather it is proposed to dry clothes in the yard at the west of the Nurses' Home and dispense with the drying-room. Corresponding to the Vanderbilt Pavilion and occupying a similar position to the east of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street section of the Administration Building stands the

PRIVATE PATIENTS' PAVILION.

It has a separate entrance from the street, a staircase and elevator; the various floors are connected with those of the Administration Building.

PASTOR AND SUPERIN-
TENDENT'S RESIDENCE.

Part of the ground floor of this pavilion is devoted to the residence for the Pastor and Superintendent, distinct from the rest, and having a separate entrance.

ENGINEER'S
DEPARTMENT.

A separate portion of the ground floor is used for an apartment for the Engineer's family. It has a separate entrance from the driveway, on the west side.

{PRIVATE
PATIENTS.

The second, third, fourth and seventh floors are devoted to private patients, for which there will be accommodation for about thirty-six. Some of the rooms will be arranged so that they can be thrown into suites, each having a private bath-room. People willing to pay for it thus can have every luxury. There will be a

Nurses' room, reception-room for patients' friends, a room for patients' clothes, a tea kitchen, bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets on every floor.

OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT. On the sixth floor there is provided the obstetrical department, consisting of two wards of four beds each, eight private rooms, an operating room, etc., etc.

FEMALE SERVANTS' QUARTERS. The seventh floor provides accommodation for forty female servants.

SOLARIUM FOR MEN. On the eighth floor is the solarium for men, corresponding with the one for women in the Nurses' Home. Each of the solaria are provided with large piazzas, where patients can sit in the open air when the weather is suitable. The basement of this building contains general store rooms, and the kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms attached to the Pastor and Superintendent's apartments.

ISOLATING WARDS. The isolating wards are located in the roofs of the Norrie and Minturn Pavilions and also in that of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street section of the Administration Building.

These can be reached only from the flat roof on the front Administration Building. The main elevators and staircases are carried up to the roof level. The isolating ward for men is in the top of the Norrie Pavilion, that for women in the top of the Minturn Pavilion, and the children's isolating ward occupies a similar position in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street section of the Administration Building. Each of these will consist of one or two small wards, private rooms, nurses' room, small kitchen, etc. By this location of the isolating wards they will be more

completely cut off from the rest of the establishment than by any other possible arrangement, and at the same time be within easy access for the doctors and nurses.

The morgue, autopsy, and pathological laboratory are located in a small building to the west of the main Administration Building, from which it can be reached by two covered passages, supported on posts and running from the level of the first floor, and from the first landing of the westerly staircase.

In the lower part of this building is the ambulance stable, above which are bedrooms for the men, the hay-loft, etc.

The basement of the Hospital will be constructed of granite; above this, brick and stone will be used; the roofs are to be of slate or tiling. The general appearance of the pavilions will be somewhat similar to those of the Luxembourg, in Paris.

The inside finish will be very plain. No mouldings, cornices, or ornaments of any kind which can collect dust will be used in the parts to be occupied by the sick. All corners, whether at the ceilings, sides, or floors, will be rounded, so that they can easily be kept clean. The walls and ceilings will be of a non-absorbent substance, and the floors will be of wood laid directly on the concrete, and having the pores and cracks filled with paraffine melted in with a hot iron, so as to make them non-absorbent. Very little wood will be used, except for the floors and doors.

Instead of the ordinary wooden trim, the finish about the windows will be of glazed brick.

The doors will have panels set flush with the styles. The ceilings of the wards will be arched to admit of more perfect ventilation.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in planning, the question of natural ventilation received the greatest care. This is the most vital point in the planning of a hospital. During a greater part of the year the windows can be open, and thus the best kind of ventilation secured. In cold weather the difference in temperature between the internal and external air is such that the problem of artificial ventilation becomes easy. At such times it will be merely necessary to open the inlets to the great ventilating flues, and the building will ventilate itself. But there are times in the spring and fall, when the external air is only slightly colder than that inside, but cold enough, however, to make dangerous draughts if the windows are open. For such times, artificial ventilation must be relied on. Care has been taken to provide such ventilation of the most approved kind, both by exhaust and propulsion. All the air admitted will be drawn from the top of the building, the propelling fans being located at the bottom of the great shafts which occupy the centres of the Vanderbilt and Private Patients' pavilions. The air taken from the top will be pure and free from dust. These shafts serve, at the same time, to light the corridors of the buildings in which they are, the light being admitted through windows which cannot be opened.

The system of artificial ventilation will be sufficient to change the air of all the structures once every ten minutes. Fresh air, warmed or not, as desired, will be admitted under the bed of every patient, and the vitiated air will be drawn through apertures in the ceilings of the wards.

All the buildings will be as thoroughly fire-proof as it is possible to make them.

ERNEST FLAGG, *Architect.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The New Hospital will make provision at first for about 300 beds, which it will annually cost from \$140,000 to \$150,000 to maintain, against 200 beds now maintained at an annual cost of nearly \$100,000.

The proceeds of the sale of the present site of the Hospital, after the expenditure for the new site, the new buildings and furnishing, will leave a permanent annual income of from \$75,000 to \$80,000, or only about one half sufficient to meet the current expenses of the increased work.

The institution will therefore more than ever depend upon the support of its friends.

MEANS OF HELPING THE NEW BUILDING.

1. It is desired that the Chapel of the new Hospital shall be harmoniously decorated and furnished with Memorial gifts. The Treasurer of the Hospital has already promised a large stained glass chancel window in memory of Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, and also of his father, Mr. Adam Norrie, the late Treasurer of the Hospital.

In the large window will be a reproduction of Ary Scheffer's "Christus Remunerator." In the seven circular windows around this picture, original designs will be presented of the seven corporeal works of mercy: 1st. Feeding the hungry; 2d. Giving drink to the thirsty; 3d. Clothing the naked; 4th. Visiting the captives; 5th. Sheltering the homeless; 6th. Visiting the sick; 7th. Burying the dead.

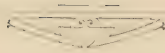
In the long window on the left side an original design will be made, illustrating the "Corpus Sanare" of the corporate seal.

In the long window on the right side will be an original design illustrating the "Animam Salvare" of the corporate seal.

The marble altar will cost about \$2,500. Beneath the panels, and on either side of the Chapel, between the pillars, on marble slabs, will be inscribed the names of those who have endowed beds, or made other large gifts to the institution.

2. The Administration Buildings have been named for the revered founder of the institution, the Rev. William August-

tus Muhlenberg, D. D. The three other pavilions to be first built, have been named for past benefactors of the institution, respectively, the Minturn pavilion, the Norrie pavilion, and the Vanderbilt pavilion. The other five pavilions, of equal size, will each cost about \$200,000, and will be constructed as the money is furnished, and as the means of supporting the additional number of patients is provided. It is especially desired that means be furnished for the early construction of one of these pavilions for the use of consumptive patients.



MEANS OF HELPING THE PRESENT CHARITY WORK OF
THE HOSPITAL.

1. *By the endowment of beds :*

\$5,000 endows a bed in perpetuity in the general wards.

\$3,000 endows a bed in perpetuity in the children's wards.

\$3,000 endows a bed during life of donor in general wards.

2. *By annual gifts :*

\$300 is received for an annually supported bed in the general wards (renewable at pleasure).

\$200 is received for an annually supported bed in the children's ward (renewable at pleasure).

\$100 is the annual subscription to the Century Fund (renewable at pleasure).

3. *By gifts of any sum toward current expenses.*

CENTURY FUND.

The "Century Fund" of St. Luke's was inaugurated by Dr. Muhlenberg as a yearly subscription by 100 persons of \$100 each towards supplying the difference between the annual expenses of the Hospital and its income. For a time this Century Fund was maintained at its full number and amount, but through the death of original subscribers, and from an impression which is abroad that St. Luke's income from endowment having increased, there is not the same need for these contributions, the number of subscribers has gradually diminished.

The income, however, has not grown as fast as the expenses; partly because of the steady increase in the proportion of patients with acute diseases and of applicants for free treatment, partly because the Hospital is kept more continuously full.

The work of the Hospital has been larger than in any previous year. Its total income (including receipts from paying patients, income from invested capital, and contributions of all kinds) was insufficient by \$10,526.27 to pay the necessary current expenses of so large a work the past year. May we not hope that all the previous subscribers to the Century Fund will renew their subscriptions this year, and that enough new subscribers will be found to complete the Century roll to one hundred names. The roll will then be printed and a copy sent to each subscriber.

The chief need of St. Luke's Hospital is to have a large body of subscribers to show their yearly interest in its

large and growing charitable work. When the first appeal for this Century Fund was made, 153 shares were taken in it. What a relief this generous pledge of support was to the Managers of this Hospital is well shown in the grateful words of Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, October 18, 1869:—

“We are happy in having this security against pecuniary embarrassment—this relief from anxiety for the wherewithal to prosecute our work, which has enough anxieties of its own. We are free from that incubus on energy and spirit—the dread of debt. We thank you, good friends, for this comfortable position of independence. I trust we need not assure you that we will not take advantage of it. Because you generously engage to pay our reasonable debts, we will not be easy about incurring unreasonable ones. We would not thus abuse your confidence. Hospitals, as you must know, are the most costly of all charities. Sickness in private families always entails an increase of expense. Here is a family of nearly two hundred sick or injured, most of them requiring active treatment and unremitting care. To provide for the endless variety of their wants—to give them the comforts which are almost necessities in sickness—to withhold from them none of the needs and appliances which may conduce to relief, or increase in any measure the chance of recovery, and at the same time to fill the numerous departments of service in the house with competent persons—all this requires annually a large sum.

St. Luke's, while it is known for the generous provision which it makes for its patients, will bear a favorable comparison on the score of cost with any like hospital whose reports we have seen.”

After mentioning the large amount of gratuitous service rendered in connection with such a work, Dr. Muhlenberg says :

“ You bid us proceed to the full extent of our accommodations with the exercise, of course, of a discriminative charity. You say to us—do not turn from your door any proper subject of your hospitality. In doubtful cases, lean to the side of mercy. We will stand by you and see you out of any strait within the reasonable extent to which you ask it. The institution belongs to the Church. It is her Hotel Dieu—and she could never see it lacking as long as she believes what she is constantly saying in the words of Holy Writ, to her members: ‘Blessed is the man who provideth for the sick and needy.’ ”

We enclose herewith the original Century Appeal, with a list of the subscribers to it, thinking that it may be of interest to those who survive, and to the representatives of those who have died, and hoping that the name of every original subscriber may appear on the Century list of this year, either through his own subscription or that of his descendant or representative.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Gordon Norrie, 41 Wall Street.

ST. LUKE'S FIRST CENTURY APPEAL.

We, the subscribers, friends of St. Luke's Hospital, in order to prevent its accumulation of debt by the insufficiency of the income to meet the current expenditures, hereby agree yearly to supply the amount of such deficiency, by dividing it in equal shares among ourselves :

PROVIDED, That the shares for any one year do not exceed One Hundred Dollars each, and that at least ONE HUNDRED persons unite in this agreement, or that any number of persons subscribe for not less than one hundred shares. If several join in one share, one person must be responsible for the whole.

The shares to be payable, on April 18 of each year, to ADAM NORRIE, Treasurer, in an amount proportioned to the deficiency of the income for the year ending on that date.

The shares for the year ending April, 1870, will probably not exceed Seventy-five Dollars each.

ADAM NORRIE, one share for three years.
Mrs. M. A. ROGERS, one share for three years.
JOHN H. EARLE, one share for two years.
HUGH N. CAMP, two shares for three years.
JOHN H. SWIFT, one share for three years.
DAVID STEWART, one share for three years.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, one share for three years.
JOHN CASWELL, three shares.
P. H. HOLT, one share for three years.
THOS. ROBBINS, Jr., one share.
S. D. BABCOCK, one share for three years.
CYRUS CURTIS, one share for three years.
JOHN W. RITCH, one share for three years.
THEODORE W. RILEY, two shares for two years.
J. A. ROOSEVELT, one share for two years.
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, one share.
J. F. SHEAFE, one share for three years.
JOS. W. ALSOP, one share.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, one share.
E. P. FABBRI, one share for three years.
A FRIEND, by A. NORRIE, one share.
Mrs. GEORGE MOKE, one share.

Mrs. D. P. SELLAR, one share.
GEORGE JONES, one share.
Mr. D. L. SUYDAM, one share for two years.
FRANK E. KERNOCHAN, one share.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, one share.
W. P. BEND, one share.
CHAS. G. LANGDON, one share.
GEORGE W. BEND, one share.
DUDLEY FIELD, one share for three years.
B. AYMAR, one share.
B. B. SHERMAN, one share.
RICH. L. SCHIFFELIN, one share.
Mrs. C. L. SPENCER, one share for three years.
Miss C. L. WOLFE, one share for three years.
ROYAL PHELPS, one share.
EDWARD FERGUSON, one share for three years.
J. FREDERICK KERNOCHAN, one share.
GEO. W. McCULLUM, one share.
ROBERT RAY, one share for two years.
W. A. SMITH, one share for three years.
JOHN J. PHELPS, one share for three years.
W. A. HAINES, one share.
E. D. RANDOLPH, one share.
F. E. LAWRENCE, one share.
Mrs. J. J. ASTOR, one share.
W. H. NEWMAN, one share.
WILLIAM W. PARKIN, one share for two years.
A FRIEND, by S. COOKE, one share for three years.
WILLIAM B. ASTOR, two shares for three years.
Mrs. W. B. ASTOR, one share for two years.
PHILIP J. SANDS, one share.
Mrs. A. B. SANDS, one share.
HENRY J. BAILEY, one share for three years.
MORTIMER PORTER, one share.
EDWARD MATTHEWS, one share for three years.
JAMES S. BRANDEN, one share.
TWO FRIENDS, by S. COOKE, one share.
THOMAS T. STURGES, one share for two years.
JOHN B. COFFIN, one share for two years.

RICHARD M. CUYLER, one share.
M. F. HADDEN, one share.
HERMAN T. LIVINGSTON, one share for three years.
JACOB REESE, one share for three years.
Mr. WILLIAM OOTHOUT, one share.
A FRIEND, by S. COOKE, one share.
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, one share.
C. VANDERBILT, one share for three years.
WILLIAM HEATH, two shares.
M. P. READ, one share.
THOS. P. CUMMINGS, one share.
G. A. MORRISON, one share for three years.
THOS. G. BROWN, one share for two years.
WILLIAM H. LEE, one share for three years.
A. BOODY, one share.
COM. HABIRSHAW, one share.
WILLIAM I. PEAKE, one share for three years.
JAMES C. FARGO, one share.
Miss KATE DATE and SISTER, two shares.
Mrs. ELIJAH WARD, one share.
GEO. C. COLLINS, one share for two years.
PERCY R. PYNE, one share.
ROSWELL SKEEL, one share for three years.
HENRY H. ANDERSON, one share for three years.
ALLAN McLANE, one share.
WILLIAM C. GILMAN, one share for three years.
SYDNEY S. HARRIS, one share for two years.
NATHANIEL W. CHATER, one share.
L. P. WILLIAMS, one share.
Mrs. HENRY S. HALLET, one share.
Mrs. WILLIAM HAWXHURST TOWNSEND, one share.
A FRIEND, by Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, one share.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, one share.
DANIEL T. HOAG, one share.
EDWARD KEMP, one share.
GEORGE KEMP, one share.
D. I. ELY, one share.
Mrs. ELIZABETH S. JONES, one share.
Mrs. ROBERT C. LIVINGSTON, one share.

H. A. CRAM, one share for three years.
 PHILIP G. WEAVER, one share for three years.
 Mrs. I. K. GRACIE, }
 Mrs. E. HAIGHT, Jr., } one share.
 ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, one share for three years.
 N. W. S. CATLIN, one share for three years.
 H. B. RENWICK, one share for three years.
 EUGENE L. CLARKSON, one share.
 GEORGE A. ROBBINS, one share for three years.
 BENJAMIN STEPHENS, one share.
 GEORGE DENISON, one share for three years.
 J. D. MAXWELL, one share for three years.
 JAMES ED. MAXWELL, one share for three years.
 R. A. WITTHAUS, one share for ever.
 LEVI P. MORTON, one share.
 GEORGE M. MILLER, one share.
 Mrs. WALTON H. PECKHAM, one share.
 Mrs. J. M. WHITE, one share.
 C. W. SMITH, one share.
 CHARLES KNEELAND, one share.
 WILLIAM LOTTIMER, one share.
 JOS. M. COOPER, one share.
 JAMES EMOTT, one share for two years.
 PARAN STEVENS, one share.
 SETH B. HUNT, one share for three years.
 S. V. HOFFMAN, one share for three years.
 Miss MARY S. JONES, one share.
 HOWARD POTTER, two shares for three years.
 Mrs. M. A. GROSVENOR, one share for three years.
 I. RENWICK, one share.
 WM. H. ASPINWALL, one share for three years.
 JOHN D. LAWSON, one share.
 Mrs. SCHUCHARDT, one share for three years.
 I. B. JOHNSON, one share.
 JOHN H. SHERWOOD, one share for three years.
 S. B. MUSGRAVE, one share.
 GEORGE A. CROCKER, one share for three years.
 DOUGLAS ROBINSON, one share.
 A FRIEND, by Mr. LAWRENCE, one share.

WILSON G. HUNT, one share.
GEO. A. FELLOWS, one share for two years.
R. B. MINTURN, one share for three years.
Mrs. W. S. MILLER, one share, yearly.
Mr. MARSHALL PEPOON, one share for two years.
WM. T. BLODGETT, one share.
C. T. GOSTENHOFER, one share for two years.
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, one share.
ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, one share for five years.
EDWARD WALKER, one share for two years.
A FRIEND, by Mrs. HALLET, one share.
WM. C. RHINELANDER, two shares for five years.
J. V. ONATIVIA, one share.

